

# SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Slavonic and East European Group of SCONUL  
(Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)

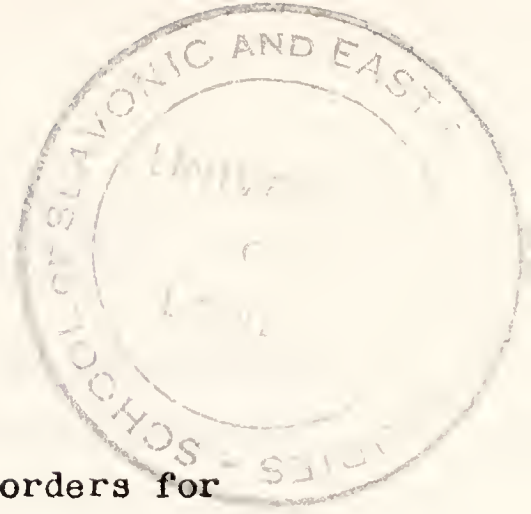




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## SOLANUS



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No. 14

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THE USE OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION BY POST-  
GRADUATES IN SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

Susan Sheard

This study was undertaken between June and September 1978 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Librarianship at the University of Sheffield.

Introduction

Librarians have long been aware of the special library and information problems of students at all levels in the field of Slavonic and East European studies. In 1975 the SCONUL Slavonic and East European Group (SEEG) carried out a study of researchers' library and information requirements in order to learn more about these problems. However, the majority of the respondents were academic staff involved in literary, linguistic or historical research. Thus, quite a high proportion of the academic community in this field, i.e. postgraduates, and those with research interests in the social sciences, were underrepresented. Discussions with members of the SCONUL SEEG committee helped me to determine the scope of the study. It was decided to aim to discover the library and information use patterns and requirements of postgraduates of all disciplines within the broad field of Slavonic and East European studies. The objectives of the research were to assess:-

- a) the degree of correspondence between library holdings and individual research topics;
- b) the use of national and university libraries in Great Britain and abroad;
- c) the use of inter-library loans and problems encountered;
- d) the use of bibliographical and reference tools and their relative usefulness to postgraduate students in this field;



- e) the need for and availability of a subject librarian/information officer, and the types of service offered by such staff;
- f) methods for user education and their effectiveness.

In order to undertake this research effectively certain hypotheses about library and information use in this area had to be formulated. The hypotheses drawn were based on a general survey of the development of Slavonic and East European studies in Great Britain since the Scarbrough and Hayter reports of 1947 and 1961 and of other factors which specifically influence library and information provision for Slavonic and East European studies. The hypotheses were as follows:-

- 1) Many British collections have serious gaps in their coverage due to the lack of systematic acquisition of East European material before the 1960's, the vagaries of East European publishing patterns and political factors which affect the availability of certain items.
- 2) Some postgraduates in this field may be registered in universities that do not have the specific research interests or library resources necessary to give adequate support to their research topics.
- 3) Postgraduates in this field tend to rely heavily on other British academic and national library collections as well as the resources of foreign libraries, especially those in the USSR and Eastern Europe.
- 4) The inter-library loan system, and, in particular, international loans, represent a very important method of acquiring material in this field.
- 5) On the basis of these hypotheses there would appear to be a need for a specialist member of staff in libraries serving these interests. This member of staff should have linguistic and bibliographical expertise relevant to this

subject area and also have a thorough knowledge of library resources in Great Britain and abroad which may be of value to the student.

Basically, the information sought both from the questionnaire and the visits to libraries was intended to establish whether the hypotheses were in fact correct. The results will show that, within the limited framework of the study, those hypotheses which were directly concerned with libraries and their use were, for the most part, well-founded.

### Methodology

The fact that there were only three months available in which to complete and submit this study imposed considerable restrictions on my research. Consequently, after consultation with my supervisor and the SCONUL SEEG committee I decided to base the research largely on a postal questionnaire and to visit a few university libraries to meet Slavonic subject librarians and discuss with them the services they offered. The interviews were based on a 'loose' interview schedule covering such areas of interest as acquisitions, user education and information services. The staff of the British Library Lending Division (BLLD) were also very obliging in helping me conduct a four week survey of inter-library loans requests for Slavonic and East European materials.

The questionnaire contained one or two 'leading' questions which may have elicited a biased response but the major defect was its length. Due to this, unfortunately, many open questions which had been designed to allow freer expression of opinions and problems were left unanswered.

Because of the difficulties of identifying the population involved, SCONUL SEEG suggested that subject librarians in 15 UK libraries<sup>1</sup> should be requested to distribute the questionnaires. In the event this method may have caused problems of bias as the questionnaires

were most likely to have been received and completed by students who used the library and its services frequently.

The final sample amounted to 212 (a figure based on a SEEG estimate and the result of my own approaches to the universities selected). The questionnaires were sent out in batches in the third week of June, 1978, with a request that they should be returned by July 14. Despite the probability and eventual outcome of a low response rate, it was decided to use the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyse the questionnaire results. Although SPSS has facilities for highly sophisticated statistical analyses it was used here at a fairly basic level to generate frequency distributions and two-way analyses of the data.

### Response

The response rate was disappointingly low - 29.9%. However, this was by no means unexpected and can be explained by several factors. Firstly, postgraduates, of all the academic community, are often the most difficult to contact because they work individually and may have only infrequent contact with their supervisor or department. Secondly, part-time students represent quite a high proportion of postgraduates in this field (the most recent published DES figures record 72 part-time postgraduates in this field i.e. about 30% of the total<sup>2</sup>). However, they are an elusive breed and they were poorly represented in this study. Finally, and most importantly, the summer months are the worst possible period in which to conduct such a survey as many students are likely to be on study trips to the USSR and Eastern Europe or are simply out of contact with their departments. Unfortunately, the timing of the study during these months was inevitable.

### RESULTS

The analysis of the data produced an enormous wealth of information which it is impossible to record comprehensively within the limits



of this article. I propose to deal briefly with the demographic characteristics of the sample and those aspects of the study that did not provide unexpected results or may not be of particular interest to Solanus readers.

The problems of information seeking, current awareness and user education will be discussed in greater depth as I consider these to be of the greatest potential interest.

a) Demographic characteristics of sample

The majority of respondents were from Oxford, Birmingham and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London (23.8%, 38.1% and 17.5% respectively). This concentration to some extent reflects the actual distribution of students in this field where these three universities are important centres.

Over half the respondents were registered for a Ph.D. and just over a quarter were studying for an M.A. or M.Soc.Sc. The majority were studying by research (78.1%) and of 13 respondents following courses 9 also had to prepare a dissertation as part of their degree requirements.

Literary and linguistic studies were prominent (24.5% and 20.4% of respondents respectively) reflecting the continuing supremacy of these traditional studies in British academic circles.

However, those students following courses were more likely to be involved in 'area studies', i.e. sociology, politics, economics and history.

55 (87.3%) were full-time postgraduate students and 8 (12.7%) were studying part-time. Unfortunately, the very low number of part-time respondents did not reflect the true significance of this group and made it impossible to identify their particular information needs and problems.

In general, it appeared that the majority of full-time students had chosen their place of study on the basis of its research

interests and library resources. Part-time students were more likely to have personal reasons for their choice. This was the only result that definitely countered any hypothesis but the possibility that it may have been caused by the concentration of respondents in such prestigious centres as CREES and Oxford should be kept in mind.

#### b) Adequacy of local university library

The sections of the study dealing with the ability of university library collections to satisfy individual research needs, use of other UK and foreign library resources and use of the inter-library loan system did not really produce any unexpected results.

The types of material reported to be most lacking in British collections were, as might be expected, back runs of periodicals, government publications, archival and statistical publications and older books. In general, it appeared that most subject areas are moderately well provided for although students of literature and language seemed to fare slightly better than others.

The section of questions on the availability of and use of subject librarians is most likely to have caused a 'halo' effect as the questionnaires had been distributed by the staff in question. The results emphasised this possibility as 45 (71.4%) considered the role of such a member of staff to be of great importance.

#### c) Use of other library resources

As the hypotheses suggested and as was borne out by the results, postgraduates, and especially those engaged in research, do depend heavily on other library collections in the UK and abroad. This finding did not apply to those following courses as these students are usually greatly limited by time and may experience no need to use such resources.

Not surprisingly, such libraries as the British Library Reference

Division, British Library of Political and Economic Science, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Lenin State Library and Leningrad Public Library figured high in the ratings of national and academic libraries used by respondents. However, the vast number of other libraries mentioned gives some indication of the material distributed throughout the world and the endurance shown in tracking it down.

One problem particularly mentioned was the lack of available guidance on archives and library collections in the USSR and Eastern Europe. It seems that handbooks or 'spravochniki' are difficult to obtain either from the libraries themselves or via inter-library loans. If students had access to such information prior to going on study trips many of their problems might be avoided.

#### d) Inter-library loans

Inter-library loans are of great importance to students in this field and are also the cause of considerable problems. The majority of respondents, with the exception of those studying by course alone, had had reason to use this service. From their replies there seemed to be several categories of material difficult to obtain in this way:-

1. Certain types of material from the USSR and Eastern Europe eg. 1920's publications, 1930's literary criticism, non-Bolshevik material, politically suspect early Soviet works.
2. U.S. publications, particularly theses, government publications and conference proceedings.
3. Primary source materials eg. memoirs, chronicles, statistics.



History, economics and language students seemed to encounter the least problems but there did not appear to be a significant difference between the disciplines.

The BLLD study provided a reasonable picture of the number and type of requests satisfied from their own stock but did not give any information about the satisfaction rate from 'back up' libraries or international loans. Only 7.0% of the total social science and humanities requests during the four week period in May and June were actually supplied by BLLD. Those remaining were passed to the above mentioned sources. As far as International loans are concerned, official figures for 1976-1977 give a satisfaction rate of 78.0% from Soviet and East European libraries<sup>3</sup> but no further breakdown is available.

'Back up' and other sources are very important as BLLD is unable to satisfy this type of request from stock in most cases and more research could usefully be done on their efficiency.

e) Information seeking and current awareness

The aim of this section of the questionnaire was to gauge the relative importance of various formal and informal methods of finding information, to discover what efforts postgraduates made themselves to keep up to date and to learn what current awareness services, if any, were provided by library staff.

The results suggested that references and bibliographies in books and articles together with library catalogues are by far the most used and most useful sources of relevant information.

Specialist bibliographies were also considered to be useful as were browsing and personal contacts. The least used sources overall were abstracting/indexing journals and national bibliographies. There are relatively few abstracting journals covering this field apart from major ones such as PMLA Abstracts,



ABSEES and Years Work in Modern Languages. However, sociologists and linguists, having access to a wider range of this type of work, tended to find them more useful.

Students studying by course alone appeared to depend more on the use of library catalogues and the recommendations of library staff in finding material relevant to their work.

Respondents were also asked to comment on aspects of secondary sources such as coverage, arrangement and currency. Several mentioned the need for a new version of 'Miss Fyfe's List'<sup>4</sup> and also the problems of ideological bias and omissions in Soviet reference works. Others commented on the delay between an item's publication and its appearance in the secondary literature—further proof that social scientists and humanists are equally concerned about prompt, up to date information as scientists. The response to these open questions was very low but the remarks made did suggest that there are a number of problems relating to secondary sources in this field which require further attention.

In general respondents seemed to be well aware of the reference sources available and of their relative advantages and disadvantages. It is obviously very important that libraries in this field should maintain good and accessible bibliographical and reference collections and this opinion was seconded by one respondent who wrote:

'My research has benefited a very great deal in using the bibliographies held in the library. I have discovered sources of information previously unknown to me and have therefore been able to define my problem more precisely.' This part of the library's activities is of the greatest importance for independent research.' (My emphasis)

Possibly one of the most topical aspects of this study was the consideration of students' efforts to keep up to date and of current awareness of information services provided by library staff in the institution concerned. As far as individual efforts were concerned results were surprisingly high with over 60% of respondents attending meetings or conferences, watching recent accessions to the library, current periodicals and maintaining contacts with other people working in the same field. Again, those studying by research or by course and dissertation appeared to be the most 'information conscious'. Those following courses tended to rely on informal contacts rather than more formal methods eg. attending meetings or subscribing to journals. There were few discernible differences between full-time and part-time students although part-time students showed a tendency towards subscribing to journals or being members of associations. This may be explained by the fact that part-time students are to some extent isolated from the normal academic and by subscribing to journals and associations they can maintain contact with its research activities and interests.

The examination of information services provided by the libraries in question gave evidence of considerable variations. Attention was concentrated on the notification of and display of recent accessions and of periodical articles of potential relevance either to individual researchers or to the postgraduate community as a whole. Quite a high percentage of respondents were unaware that such services were available. This suggests that where such information is made available it could be more effectively 'advertised'. The dispersal of the services between library and departments was fairly even although departments tended to concentrate on the periodical literature and were less likely to provide information about books.

Accessions lists available in the library and perhaps, posted on departmental notice boards, book displays in the library and informal notification appeared to be the most popular methods of advertising recent accessions. CREES library distributes accessions lists individually and the subject librarian at Nottingham also prepares displays of dust-jackets for the departmental notice board. However, although this is an attractive idea the most eye-catching covers are generally from Western publications and such a display can only really be useful as a supplement to more conventional methods.

Methods of providing information about periodical articles did not differ substantially between library and department. The provision of abstracts appeared to be the most popular method where one would have expected photocopies of contents pages to be a less time-consuming alternative. However this result is probably a consequence of the concentration of students from CREES in the study.

CREES has an information officer who works in close collaboration with the departmental librarian in the provision of such services. The information officer produces a weekly compilation entitled Soviet Press Abstracts based on the major Soviet newspapers covering science, industry, the economy and political matters. This publication is available both to CREES staff and students and to outsiders.

The Slavonic librarian at Nottingham University maintains a card subject index of articles in English-language journals on Slavonic and East European languages and literatures. Russian language publications are not scanned for this purpose as their contents appear in Letopis' Zhurnalnykh Statei. At Leeds University the librarian in charge of the Russian collection places photocopies of the contents pages of all relevant periodicals on the departmental noticeboard and notifies staff



and postgraduates personally of any books or articles that may be of interest to them.

Informal communication channels are very important in this area. Many respondents used informal contacts as a means of keeping up to date and the librarians interviewed also stressed their importance. When dealing with small numbers of staff and postgraduate students it is quite feasible to learn what individual research interests are and to provide a more personalised service. Such an informal, personal network does not exist in all the libraries covered in this study and several respondents expressed the need for this type of liaison between library staff and students. Where such links do exist, even on an ad hoc basis, they are much appreciated by library users. However, in an informal network there is a danger that individual students may be overlooked so it should perhaps be backed by a general scheme of supplying information about books, articles and possibly other matters eg. forthcoming conferences, meetings, exchanges etc.

#### f) User education

The question of user education was included because it has a direct effect on library use. The aim was to discover what methods of postgraduate user education are employed in university libraries and how students react to them. The main questions were a) who organised and provided the instruction b) when did instruction take place c) was it on a formal or informal basis d) what methods were used.

Some 50% of respondents had received formal instruction and 75% had received informal teaching instead of or in addition to this. Library staff were more involved in this work than academic staff although 24% of the respondents answered that the responsibility was shared, notably at Oxford and CREES.



Experience and all the available literature tell us that the timing of instruction is very important if students are to gain optimum benefit from it. Over half the respondents had received formal instruction during their first term as post-graduates. At Nottingham and Leeds universities students are invited to meet the subject librarian at the beginning of the first term. After this initial contact has been made it is left to the individual student to decide if and when he should consult the librarian further. At CREES instruction is more formalised but after the introductory stages (including library tours, catalogue use, basic reference sources) it is arranged on a more casual basis. Thus it seems that formal instruction is most used in the preliminary stages when students are armed with the basic information they need. Subsequent to this it is generally left to the students' discretion to request instruction or assistance as and when necessary.

The methods of instruction most used were library tours, printed guides/handouts and at Oxford and Lancaster, lectures or seminars. Audio-visual aids were hardly used and the only two respondents to record their use did not feel that they had been of any use. However, the use of audio-visual material in library education is still in its infancy and up till now has mainly been developed in scientific and technical areas. Practical exercises in library use were very highly valued by those who had done such work. This supports the now widely held view that practical work, especially if it is of direct relevance to the user's present studies, is a very efficient teaching method as it reinforces theory by practical experience. Informal instruction is able to satisfy individual needs when they are felt whereas formal instruction can never be at the most appropriate time for all and can never meet individual needs

closely. Obviously staff shortages and lack of time make it impossible for many librarians to give instruction on a fully individual and informal basis. The most sensible solution to this problem seems to be the provision of formal introductory teaching which can be supplemented by informal, individual instruction as the need arises.

### Conclusion

The results of this study, as is only too evident, give a very superficial view of the present situation in British university libraries serving students of Slavonic and East European studies.

Unfortunately, certain categories of postgraduate students were seriously underrepresented eg. part-time students, those following courses and, probably, those who are not frequent library users. The information problems and needs of these groups are of undoubted importance and, in my opinion, warrant further research.

Another area requiring further study is the satisfaction rate of BLBD Slavonic requests from U.K. 'back up' libraries, locations and International loans. Apart from finding out actual figures it would also be useful to ascertain which types of material are difficult to obtain from these sources so that steps could be taken to improve the situation if necessary.

As regards proposals for further action I would support the recommendations made by SCONUL SEEG in January 1977.<sup>5</sup> Briefly these were as follows: firstly, to establish a handbook for postgraduates in this field containing details of courses, research facilities, professional associations, basic general reference sources and possibly major library holdings; secondly, to promote instruction in the use of libraries and bibliographies and possibly to prepare guidelines for such

instruction; finally, to consider the possibility of designating a single institution to coordinate bibliographical work in this field and act as a depository for unpublished and semi-published bibliographies. In addition there appears to be some call for discussion of the types of service specialist librarians could be organising in their own libraries. Naturally, the range of possibilities varies greatly from library to library according to the number of staff involved and resources available. Nonetheless, an exchange of experience and opinions might be helpful to library staff organising information and reader services at whatever level.

Whilst realising the deficiencies of this study I would like to express my hope that it has gone some way towards creating a picture of library and information use in this field and of the problems postgraduates encounter in the course of their work.





A NOTE ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SRPSKA KNJIŽEVNA ZADRUGA  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM LIBRARY

Garth M. Terry

During the past twelve months the Library of the University of Nottingham has been fortunate to acquire many of the publications issued by the Srpska književna zadruga (SKZ). As one of the oldest writers' associations in Yugoslavia the SKZ has played a very important role in the cultural development of Yugoslavia and its many and varied publications provide a rich source of material on the literary and historical past and present of the Yugoslav people.

The SKZ was founded in Belgrade in April 1892 by seventeen prominent authors and scholars who include such figures as Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Milan Milićević, Stojan Novaković, and Andra Gavrilović. The printing and publishing of Serbian books at this time was, on the whole, rather haphazard and dependent on small individual publishers. The SKZ was formed with the aim 'of critically arranging editions of old and new Serbian authors; of publishing selected works from contemporary belles-lettres; of blazing a trail in the selection of translations ... and of helping the development of folk literature'.

Publishing activity by the SKZ began from the start and has continued to the present day with only the two world wars causing a temporary suspension. The main series published by the SKZ is its Kolo Srpske književne zadruge. A new kolo (cycle) of six to seven books is published each year in this series. All the prominent Serbian writers of the past and present are featured in this series as well as a large number of Croatian writers. In addition each kolo also contains at least one work translated from world literature, either classical or modern. The Kolo SKZ is



still being published today and has reached kolo 70, no.470.

Nottingham University Library has the following numbers in stock - 1-19, 21-45, 47-55, 57-65, 67-103, 105-135, 138-256, 258, 263-264, 266-278, 280-290, 292-304, 308, 310-311, 397, 409, 427, and 470. An analysis of the first 311 volumes of this series, of which Nottingham lacks only twenty, reveals that 176 volumes are on Serbo-Croatian literature, 64 - world literature, 38 - Yugoslav history, 11 - world history, and 22 - other subjects.

Three other major series were published by the SKZ - Zabavnik SKZ, Poučnik SKZ, and Savremenik SKZ. The Zabavnik SKZ was published between the years 1898 and 1959 and had a total issue of 35 volumes. These consist entirely of short stories and novels translated from world literature. Nottingham has only 3 volumes of this series in stock - 12(1921), 14(1923), and 22(1930). The Poučnik SKZ was published between 1925 and 1954 with a total of 14 volumes 'of a scholarly-popular character'. They include works on both Yugoslav and world history, literature and science. Nottingham has in stock nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The third major series was the Savremenik SKZ which aimed 'to assist the appearance of new and original works of home literature'. 48 volumes, of which Nottingham has 1-18, 20, 22-23, 26-29, 33-35, 37-40, were published in this series between 1931 and 1956.

A new postwar series published by SKZ (in conjunction with the Matica Srpska) is Srpska književnost u sto knjiga. This features both old and modern works of Serbian literature. Nottingham has the vast majority of these volumes in stock.

Finally, a useful guide to the activity of the SKZ is contained in the work by Milan Ž. Živanović, Bibliografija Srpske književne zadruge, 1892-1967, (Belgrade, 1967, 443pp) which forms no. 409, kolo 60, of the series Kolo SKZ. It contains a detailed list of all the publications of the SKZ as well as an 88-page introduction to the founding, organisation, and statutes of the SKZ itself.

SOME MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE RUSSIAN RESEARCH  
CENTER OF NOVA SCOTIA

David R. Jones

Although unofficially established in Cambridge, Nova Scotia, since 1972, the Center has only been legally instituted since late 1977. It aims to promote Russian studies, especially in the areas of history and military affairs, in Atlantic Canada. To this end it supports existing university programs, hosts visiting scholars, has participated in library exchanges, and currently contributes to the preparation of the Soviet armed forces review annual and the Military-naval encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union. (Both are edited by the Center's permanent director and published by Academic International Press.) Otherwise, in 1979-80 the Center plans to begin publication of its own series of monographs.

The Center itself is built around its library. Containing some 11,000 volumes devoted to Russian history, it is one of the largest in Canada. While it is non-circulating in nature, efforts are made to accommodate the needs of interested scholars. The library holdings are roughly divided into general history (50%); military history (40%); and foreign relations (10%). Within each of these categories special attention has been paid to the period 1800-1920. For this period the library contains most of the generally available works of post-1952 Soviet historiography as well as the usual western studies. These have been complemented by the acquisition of numerous reprints (particularly of memoirs) and of a large microfilm collection, as well as of other specific original items such as the Istoriia russkoi armii i flota (15 vols.; Moscow, 1911-13). With regard to the revolutionary period, the library contains most of the basic works of such writers as S.P. Melgunov, B. Grave and V. Semennikov, either in the original or copies. It also has a large number of the "Payot" translations of documents



and memoirs, like the Lettres des Grands-Ducs à Nicolas II (Paris, 1926). Supplemented by the Center's collection of major Soviet historical and military journals, and by an extensive reference bibliographical collection, these general holdings provide a basis for use of the more specialised collections of documents and memoirs.

### Microfilm collection

While the main interest is in the Center's original holdings, some mention must be made of the extensive collection of documents, journals, newspapers, and books held in both microfilm and hard photocopies. It would be tedious to detail the individual books. Suffice it to say that important items, unobtainable in the original, have been added in these forms. Titles include A. Anishev, Ocherki grazhdanskoi voiny 1917-20gg. (Leningrad, 1925); A.S. Bubnov, et.al., Grazhdanskaia voina, 1918-21 (3 vols.; Moscow, 1928-30); A. Geronimus, Partiia i Krasnaia armia (Moscow, 1928); N.E. Kakurin, Kak srazhalas revoliutsiia (2 vols.; Moscow, 1925-26); M. Lemke, 250 dnei v tsarskoi stavke (Petrograd, 1920); L.D. Trotsky, Kak vooruzhalas revoliutsiia (5 vols.; Moscow, 1923-25); L.D. Trotsky, Sochineniia (Moscow, 1925-27); Padenie tsarskogo rezhima (7 vols.; Leningrad and Moscow, 1925-27); M.A. Kritskii, Kornilovskii udarnyi polk (Paris, 1936); A. Argunov, Mezhdu dvumia bol'shevizmami (Paris, 1919), to name only some of the more important. The microfilm and photocopy collection also includes complete runs of such vital journals as Krasnaia letopis, Krasnyi arkhiv, Proletarskaia revoliutsiia, Beloe delo, Arkhib grazhdanskoi voiny, the émigré Voennyi sbornik (Belgrade) and Russkii invalid (1928-41). Others, including Arkhib russkoi revoliutsii, Dela i dni, Donskaia letopis, Chasovoi, and Russkaia letopis, are available in some original copies backed by complete runs in microfilm.

The Center also has a large number of documents relating to the revolutionary period preserved in photo forms. These

include copies of a large number of British Foreign Office papers in hard copy, as well as microfilm reels of United States diplomatic papers for the years 1900-20. Of special interest is the file of private and governmental papers concerning Trotsky's imprisonment in Nova Scotia in April 1917. These include the private account of the arrest by the officer in charge and a selection is now being prepared for publication. Other items of interest are hard copies of the private edition of Captain F.N.A. Cromie's letters from Russia (1915-18) and of the diary notes of Admiral R. Phillimore, the British naval attaché at Stavka in 1915-16. There are other microfilms of the War Minister's annual reports to the Tsar for the years 1903 to 1912, and of the Socialist Revolutionaries fourth Congress of 1917.

The microfilm collection also contains over thirty newspapers and journals of the late tsarist, revolutionary and early Soviet period. The period is covered generally by the Cadet journal Rech (1906-17), while supplementary holdings for 1917 alone include Vlast naroda, Birzheviia vedomosti, Gazeta vremennogo rabochago i krestianskago pravitel'stvo, Delo naroda, and Novaia zhizn. The military student will find a number of pre-1917 military newspapers and journals, the most important being Russkii invalid (1905, 1912), Vozdukhoplavatel (1903-16), Voennyi sbornik (1900-17), Voennye letchik (1916-17), Voennyi mir (1911-14), Ofiterskaia zhizn (1906-14). Early Soviet military journals number Voennoe delo (1918-20), Voennye znaniia (1922-24), Voenno-istoricheskii sbornik (1919-21), Voenno-revoliutsionnaia mysl (1919), Voenno-pedagogicheskii zhurnal (1920), Voennaia nauka i revoliutsiia (1922), Krasnaia armia (1918), Rabochaia i Krestianskaia Krasnaia armia i flot (1918), among others. The White journals, Velikaia Rossiia (1919-20) and Voennyi vestnik (1920) and the Berlin-based Voina i mir (1922-24), are also useful. Pre-1917 revolutionary journals are currently represented only by a full run of Iskra



and the SR-oriented Narodnaia armiia (1907), but for the civil war the Center has a number of general publications. Among these are Petrogradskaia pravda (1918-22), Krasnaia gazeta (1918-22), Izvestiia Petrogradskogo soveta rabochikh i krasnoarmeiskikh deputatov (1918-20), Kommuna (1919), and Kommunar (1918-19). Apart from this there are a large number of later Soviet newspapers and journals which also contain material on the years before 1920.

### Oral history archives

In this regard the Center has been fortunate in obtaining copies of three series of interviews conducted by R.A. Pierce, A.C. Donnelly and B. Raymond for the University of California. Among the subjects is George C. Guins and the majority of interviews concern the civil war in the Caucasus and Siberia and subsequent life in emigration in the Far East. The Center's own archives include interviews with A.A. Kerensky, various former officers (including the chief of the Imperial army's fighter aviation in 1916-17), and one by Dr E. Haigh with a prison guard on Trotsky's internment in Amherst, N.S., in 1917.

### Imperial Russian archives

The Russian Research Center has been fortunate in obtaining a large number of official governmental and court publications for the period 1818-1917. These include relatively common items, such as the Pridvornyi kalendar for 1900 and editions of the Spisok grazhdanskim chinam chetvertago klassa for 1898, 1899 and 1903. Other items, however, are somewhat rarer. Among them are: Military and naval regulations such as O sluzhbe v garnizone ili o razvodakh, karaulakh i chasovykh (Warsaw, 1819), Proekt Morskago ustava (St. Petersburg, c.1853), Morskoi ustav (Proekt), (St. Petersburg, 1869), Nastavlenie po voiskovomu inzheneromu delu dlia ofitserov vsekh rodov voisk (St. Petersburg, 1910), similar

instructions for the infantry (1910 and 1914), the Ustav strovoi sluzhby artillerii (St. Petersburg, 1909), the same for the cavalry (1909), and the Polevaia apravochnaia knizhka ofitsera (Odessa, 1913). The library also has a number of official reports and studies, including the annual reports of the Minister of Justice for 1837, 1841, and 1844, materials on the judicial reform and censorship policies in the 1860's, a secret report on the War Ministry during the years 1880 to 1890, and other educational and judicial documents. Of special interest to students of the revolution are limited editions such as Spravka po voprosu o pravovom polozhenii evreev v Rossii (St. Petersburg; 1914); Zhurnaly Komiteta Ministrov po ispolnenii ukaza 12 dekabria 1904 (St. Petersburg, 1905); and a series of documents on the creation of a special railway corps for 1908-11. Somewhat different in nature are the various collections of the official Stavka communiqués of 1914-15 and the useful Ego Imperatorskoe Velichestvo Gosuder Imperator Nikolai Aleksandrovich v deistvuiushchei armii (4 vols.; Petrograd, 1915-16), compiled by General D. Dubenskii.

#### Memoirs, special studies and published documentary materials

This category naturally comprises a vast amount of material, some of which has already been mentioned. Included below are only particularly rare materials found in original editions in the Center's collection. These items can be broken down into the following groupings:

History of the revolutionary movement. Until recently this was not a special interest of the Center. Nevertheless the collection includes: A. Gizetti, Sto let bor'by za svobodu: ot dekabristov do nashikh dnei (New York, 1919); A.E. Presniakov, 14 Dekabria 1825 goda (Moscow-Leningrad, 1926); Andrei Ivanovich Zheliabov i Sof'ia L'vovna Perovskaia: biograficheskii ocherk, (Rostov, n.d.); and the populist pamphlet of K. Tarasov, Na



rubezhe dvukh tsarstvovaniï: Aleksandr III Nikolai II (Geneva , 1895); I.P. Iuvachev (I.P. Miroljubov) Shlissel'burgskaia krepost, (Moscow, 1907); M.V. Novorusskii, Zapiski Shlissel'burzhtsa, 1887-1905 (St. Petersburg, 1920); and K. Shelavin, 1-oe Maia v Rossii ot pervogo prazdnovaniia po 1923g (Leningrad, 1924). Apart from reprints of memoirs of Social Democratic activists, the holdings include O.S. Minor, Eto bylo davno (Paris, 1933), P.A. Garvi, Vospominaniia sotsialdemokrata (New York, 1946, and G. Aronson, Revoliutsionnaia iunost': vospominaniia, 1903-17 (New York, 1961). Also of interest is M. Smolenskii's Trotskii (Berlin, 1921) and the Zapiski Instituta Lenina, nos I and II (Moscow, 1927).

The Social Democrats' major opponents, the SRs, are similarly represented by their leaders' memoirs. Apart from those published by the Chekhov Publishing House in New York in the 1950's the Center has G. Gershuni, Iz nedavniago proshlago (Paris, 1908); Zapiski A.A. Petrova (K istorii bzryba na Astrakhanskoi ulitse), (Paris, 1910); L. Deutsch, Der Lockspissel Asew und die Terroristische Taktik (Frankfurt-am-Main, 1909), among other items. The latter, incidentally, include B. Savinkov's novel (written under the pseudonym V. Robshin), Kon blednyi (Nice, 1913) and A. Lunacharskii's Byvshie liudi: ocherk istorii partii Eserov (Moscow, 1922). This deals mainly with the civil war and appeared during the SR trial of 1922. A similar situation exists with the liberal movement. Apart from such common items as the various memoirs and studies of leaders like P. Miliukov and V.A. Maklakov, the library contains lesser known items such as G. Adamovich, Vasilii Alekseevich Maklakov Politic, iurist, chelovek (Paris, 1959) and N.I. Astrov, Vospominaniia (Paris, 1941).

Late Imperial Russia. This, along with the civil war, comprises one of the Center's greatest areas of interest. Much of the available material has already been noted, but so far only



a hint has been given of the variety of the holdings. Since here, as elsewhere, most recent studies, memoirs and collections of documents (in both English and Russian) are readily available, mention will be made of more exceptional items. But even those noted only suggest the variety and quantity to be found among the library's holdings. For instance, although not listed here, the Center has almost all the main documentary sources, either in the original or copies, for Russian politics during World War I, the events of 1917 and the subsequent civil conflict. Otherwise, for the sake of convenience the available materials fall into the following rough groupings:

(a) Materials on Nicholas II and the Imperial Family: Apart from such well-known works as S.S. Oldenburg's three-volume Tsarstvovanie Imperatora Nikolaia II, the holdings include both biographical works of various value and collections of personal memoirs. Ranging from semi-official works such as Professor Eltchaninow's Le Règne de S.M. L'Empereur Nicolas II (Paris, 1913) to the semi-hagiological one of SID-P. Gubinskii's Pered likom Tsaria-Muchennika Nikolaia II-go (Chicago, 1936), these include A.P. Valezhev, Imperator Nikolai II: Zhizn i tsarstvovanie (2nd ed.; Harbin, 1944), G. Shavel'skii, V.P. Nikol'skii, et al., Pamiati Tsarstvennykh Muchenikov. Sbornik statai (Sophia, 1930), Arkhiepiskop Nestor, Lichnyia vospominaniia o Gosudars Imperatore Nikolas II i Ego Tsarskoi Seme (Harbin, 1936), V.V. Svachin, Svetloi Pamiati Imperatora Velikomuchenika Nikolaia II (Paris, 1936), I. Surguchev, Detstvo Imperatora Nikolai II (Paris, 1953), and so on. In addition, the Center has most of the usual court memoirs like P. Gilliard, Le Tragique Destin de Nicolas II et de sa Famille (Paris, 1926), V.I. Gurko, Tsar i tsaritsa (Paris, 1927), V. Gushchik, Taina gatchinakago dvortsa. Vel kniaz Mikhail Aleksandrovich (Riga, c. 1928), or the writings of General A.I. Spiridovich for the pre-war and war years. These naturally include the large Rasputin literature with the famous diary of

V.M. Purishkevich, Ubiistvo Rasputina (Buenos Aires, 1944), the reminiscences of his daughter M. Solovieff, Raspoutine, Mon Père Grigory Raspoutine; Memoires et Notes (Paris, 1925) and those of his secretary A. Simanovich, Der Zar, der Zauberer und die Juden. Memoiren des Geheimsekretars Grigorij Rasputins (Berlin-Leibzig, 1943).

(b) Memoirs of Civilians and Officials: Since 1920 this category of literature has expanded rapidly to include the self-justifications of most surviving senior officials. In addition to G.E. Rein's Iz perezhitogo (2 vols.; Berlin, C. 1935), the Center has those of S. Iu. Witte, V.I. Vasilevaskii, Graf Vitte i ego memuary (Berlin, 1922) and I.Ya. Korostovets, Rossia na Dal'nem vostok (Peking, 1922). Apart from the works of A.I. Spridovich and A.P. Martinov's recent My Service in the Special Corps of Gendarmes: Reminiscences (Stanford, 1972), the Center has a number of works on the police, including P.P. Zavarzin, Zhandarmy i revoliutsionery. Vospominaniia (Paris, 1930), A.T. Vasilev, Okhrana (Zurich, 1930), General Guerassimov, Tsarisme i Terrorisme (Paris, 1934), and General Komaroff-Kurloff, Das Ende des Russischen Kaisertums (Berlin, 1920). There are also numerous reminiscences by other civilians, intellectuals and officials such as Marie de Baschmakoff, Memoires (Paris, 1958), N.N. Chebyshev, Blizkaia dal (Paris, 1933), Prince Michaguine-Skrydloff, Russie blanche et Russie rouge (Paris, 1935), S. Verbov, Na vrachebnom postu v semstve. Iz vospominanii (Paris, 1951), F. Stupin, Byvshee i nesbvysheesia (2 vols.; New York, 1956) and so on. Two items, however, deserve particular mention: Zhizn odnogo khimike. Vospominaniia (2 vols.; New York, 1945), by the eminent scientist V.N. Ipat'ev, and Zapiski gubernatora. Kishinev, 1903-1904 g. (Berlin, 1907) by S.D. Urusov. While many of the works mentioned cover a wide period, often including both revolution and Civil War, the last-mentioned gives invaluable insights into the Ministry of the Interior under V.K. Plehve and policies toward the Jews before



the 1905 revolution.

With regard to the latter, the Center's holdings have a number of useful items, including S.M. Dubnov's Noveishaia istoria Evreiskogo naroda (3 vols.; Berlin, 1921). There are a number of personal recollections and sborniks, such as Ya.L. Teitel, Iz moei zhizni. Za sorok let (Paris, 1925), and N.L. Aronson, et al., Ya.L. Teitel. Iubileinyi sbornik, 1951-1931 (Paris-Berlin, c. 1932). Traditional anti-semitism finds its spokesman in A.V. Meller-Zakomel'skii, Strashnyi vopros. O Rossii i evreistve (Paris, 1923), N.E. Markov, Voiny temnykh sil (Paris, 1928), and A. Netchvolodow, L'Empereur Nicolas et les Juifs (Paris, 1924). Pages 11-37 of this last contain the general's impressions of the February Revolution in the army. Also useful for both military and other historians is M. Grulev's Zapiski generala - Evreia (Paris, 1930)

(c) The Armed Forces Before World War I: The Center's library holds most of the studies of the imperial Russian Army, including those of Generals A.M. Zaionchkovsky and N.N. Golovin, supplemented by the recent studies of N. Stone and I. T. Rostunov, as well as emigré works like E. Messner, et al., Rossiiskie ofitsery (Buenos Aires, 1951). These in turn are complemented by a vast memoir literature that throws light on all aspects of military life. The best known is probably A.I. Denikin's Staraia armia (2 vols.; Paris, 1929-1931), also issued in a rewritten and less useful form as Put russkogo ofitsera (New York, 1953). Many other works of this kind exist, including those published by former officers who served in the Red Army. A.A. Ignat'ev's Piat'desiat let v stroiu (2 vols.; Moscow, 1959) is but one example. Among the lesser known writings the Center's holdings contain Colonel Veretschaguine's Une Vie d'Officier Russe (Paris, c. 1920), A.G. Shkuro's Zapiski belogo partizana (Buenos Aires, 1961), I.K. Kirienko's 1613 g. - 1917 g. Ot chesti i slavy k podlosti i pozoru fevralia: Vospominaniia (San Paulo, 1963), and N. Rotshtein's Siniia dali. Iz voennoi bili (Tallinn, 1938), and N. Voronovich's



Vsevidiashchee oko. Iz byta russkoi armii (New York, 1951) and his Vechernii zvон (New York, 1955) to name but a few. Two particularly interesting volumes describe frontier and garrison life in the Far East before 1914. These are P.N. Krasnov, Na rubezhe Kitaia (Paris, 1939) and the novel N.A. Baikov, Chernyi kapitan (Brisbane, 1959).

Otherwise, the library contains originals of all the memoirs written by central military figures, except for those of A.A. Polivanov (which are available only on microfilm). These include Iu.N. Danilov's Velikii kniaz Nikolai Nikolaevich (Paris, 1930) and V.A. Sukhomlinov's vitriolic sketch, Velikii kniaz Nikolai Nikolaevich (mladshii), (Berlin, 1925), as well as the latter author's own Erinnerungen (Berlin, 1924). Sukhomlinov, the subject of great debate, is also treated in a number of other studies. Typical are the stencilled work, L. Agourtine, Le General Soukhomlinov (Clichy, 1951), the short Suchomlinov. Die russische Mobilmachung im Lichte amtlicher Urkunden und der Enthullungen des Prozesses (Berne, 1917), and the important study, O.G. Freinat, Pravda o dele Miasoedova i dr. po offitsialnym dokumentam i lichnym vospominaniam (Vilna, 1918).

The Center has extensive holdings on Russo-Japanese War, the prologue to the 1905 Revolution. These comprise a wide range of reports by foreign observers, including the original version of Colonel W.H.H. Waters, Reports on the Campaign in Manchuria in 1904 (London, 1905), as well as N. Voronovich, Russko-laponskaia voina: Vospominaniia (New York, 1952), J. Taburno, The Truth about the War (Kansas City, 1905), and other Russian memoirs. Other works deal specifically with the battle for Port Arthur, such as E.K. Nojine, The Truth about Port Arthur (London, 1908), N.S. Timashev, ed., Port-Artur: Vospominaniia uchastnikov (New York, 1955), and Dnevnik polkovnika S.A. Rashevskogo (Port-Artur, 1904), (Moscow-Leningrad, 1954). Of other items, the most interesting are the official history, prepared by the Russian General Staff, in the

German edition; Zapiski generala Kuropatkina o russko-iaponskaia voine: Itogi voiny (Berlin, 1909); and the same author's Rechenschaftsbericht an den Zaren uber den Russich-Japanischen Krieg (Berlin, 1909).

The library also has special collections of Russian naval materials, the air force and the Russian aircraft industry.

(d) World War I: Apart from the works noted above, the Center has a large selection devoted exclusively to the war. These comprise general studies, such as Iu. N. Danilov, Rossia v mirovoi voine, 1914-1915 gg. (Berlin, 1924), E. Holzle, Der Osten im ersten Weltkrieg (Leipzig, 1944), and L. Spannocchi, Das Ende des Kaiserliche russischen Herres (Viennia-Leipzig, 1932); studies of particular fronts, like A.G. Emel'ianov, Persidskii front (1915-1918), (Berlin, 1923); of individual operations, such as N. Korsun, Sarykamyskhaia operatsiia na Kavkazskom fronte mirovoi voiny v 1914-1915 goda (Moscow, 1937); and of unit battles and tactical skills, like A. Svechin, Iskusstvo vozhdeniia polka po opytu voiny 1914-1918 gg. (Moscow-Leningrad, 1930). In addition there are contemporary chronicles, such as A. Olgin, ed., God voiny a 19-go iiulia 1914 g. po 19-e iiulia 1915 g. (Moscow, 1915) and the usual collection of memoirs on life at Stavka. Among the latter are the well-known works of Father G. Shavel'skii, Admiral A. Bubnov, V.N. Vosikov, and General P.K. Kondzerovskii, as well as V.M. Pronin, Poslednie dni Tsarskoi Stavka (Belgrade, 1929) and B.N. Sergeevskii, Otrechanie (New York, 1969). There is also A. De-Lazari's two volume atlas and guide to the struggle, published in Moscow in 1934.

Here again there is an important memoir literature. Wartime publications are represented by items such as G.V. Shvarts, Iz vrazheskago plena (Petrograd, 1915) and Ya Okunev, Na peredovykh positsiakh. Boevyia vpechatleniia (Petrograd, c. 1915), while later important Soviet-issued volumes include L. Voitlovskii, Po sledam voiny (2nd ed.; Leningrad, 1934). The Center's



collection, however, is strongest in emigré reminiscences, of which the following are a brief, representative sampling: B.N. Sergeevskii, Perezhitoe, 1914 (Belgrade, 1933); S.A. Tornau, S. rodnym polkom (1914-1917 qq.) (Berlin, 1923); K. Popov, Vospominaniia Kavkazskago grenadera, 1914-1920 qq. (Belgrade, 1925); V.A. Kislitsin, V. ogne velikoi mirovoi voiny (Harbin, 1938); K.I. Mazurenko, Na "Slave" v Rizhskom zalive (n.p. 1949); G. Goshtovt, Dnevnik Kavaleriiskago ofitsera (Paris, 1931); and Ya. M. Larionov, Zapiski uchastnika mirovoi voiny (Harbin, 1936). Many of these also deal with both 1917 and the civil war.

### The Revolutions of 1917

Holdings on the year 1917 comprise all the standard documentary collections in Russian and English -- including early works such as A.J. Sack's The Birth of Russian Democracy (New York, 1918) and A.F. Kerensky's early account of "Kornilov affair", The Prelude to Bolshevism: The Kornilov Rising (New York, 1919) -- as well as a wide range of special studies and memoirs. These include both early Soviet accounts, like S. Plontkovskii's Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia v Rossii: Ee predposylki i khod (Moscow-Petrograd, 1923), and those of emigré authors, such as M.V. Vishniak's Vserossiiskoe uchreditel'noe sobranie (Paris, 1932). Among the memoirs are White military items that deal exclusively with 1917-early 1919, including E.A. Vertsinskii, God revoliutsii. Vospominaniia ofitsera general'nago shtabe za 1917-1918 goda (Tallin, 1929) and N.E. Markov, Otrechennye dni fevral'skoi revoliutsii 1917 goda (Harbin, 1938), along with the reminiscences of many of Lenin's opponents. The most important of the latter accounts are K. Oberuchev, V dni revoliutsii. Vospominaniia uchastnika velikoi russkoi revoliutsii 1917-go goda (New York, 1919), S. Mstislavskii, Piat dnei: Nachalo i konets favral'skoi revoliutsii (Berlin-Moscow, 1922) and V. Chernov, Rozhdenie revoliutsionnoi Rossii (fevral'skaia revoliutsiia), (Paris-Prague, 1934).



Among other works that suggest the range of the collection are E. Iarchuk, Kronstadt v russkoi revoliutsii (New York, 1923), Yu. V. Lomonosov, Die Russische März-Revolution 1917: Erinnerungen (Munich, 1921). A.A. Bublikov, Russkaia revoliutsiia, Vpechatleniia i mysli ochevidtza i uchastnika (New York, 1918), Iv. Nazhevin, Zapiski o revoliutsii (Vienna, 1921), E. Krimal, Der nationale Kampf der Krimturken mit besonder Berucksichtigung der Jahre 1917-1918 (Emsdetten, 1952), P. Ryss, Russkii opyt (Prague, c. 1921), M. Bolkonskaia, Tagebuch (Berlin, 1917), N.A. Lappo-Danilevskaia, Razval, 1916-1917 g. (Berlin, 1921), and K.I. Kvash, Ocherki Russkoi Revoliutsii (New York, 1919). One other volume has unique value. La Revolution Russe, probably published in Belgium and dated August 1918, contains a collection of documents of the early post-October period, a sketch of the events of 1917, a pen portrait of Lenin by N. Rubakin, and other articles. The Center's copy originally belonged to a union library in Brussels and represents one of the early attempts to spread the revolution westwards.

### The Civil War

The large collection of works dealing with the period 1918-1922 for the most part subdivide into general and regional histories. The Center holds all the major Western and Soviet studies, but as these are well-known, little need be said of them here. More interesting are the works of emigré writers who, in the aftermath of their defeat, at once began analysing their failures. Some of their books, like General N.N. Golovin's Rossiiskaia kontr-revoliutsiia v 1917-1918 g.g. (5 vols., 12 parts; Estonia, 1937) and S.V. Denisov, ed., Belaia Rossiia: Albom No.1 (New York, 1937) have gained a certain fame. But among the library's holdings there are a large number of more obscure items on this subject.

The various strains of White thought are reflected in the general histories. The right wing of the anti-Bolshevik movement, for instance, finds expression in two works of A. Gan (A. Gutman):

Rossiiia i bol'shevism: Materialy po istorii revoliutsii i bor'by s bol'shevizmom (Shanghai, c.1921) and Bol'shevism i Germaniia (Shanghai, 1921). More liberal attitudes are put forward in V.I. Lebedev, Bor'ba russkoi demokratii protiv bol'shevikov (New York, 1919), and S.P. Mel'gunov, Grazhdanskaia voina s osveshchenii P.N. Miliukov (Paris, 1929), itself a reply to Miliukov's own Rossiiia na perelom (Paris, 1927). Other general analyses of the Bolshevik victory include S. Posevin, Grazhdanskaia voina, 1918-1920/2 q.q. (Riga, 1936), S. Shtern, V ogne grazhdanskoi voiny: Vospominaniia, vpechatleniia, mysli (Paris, 1922), A.A. von Lampe, Puti vernykh. Sbornik statei (Paris, 1960), and V.A. Beliaevskii, Pravda o Gen. Denikine (Prichiny prekashcheniia Belogo dvizheniia na iuge Rossii v 1920 q.). (San Francisco, 1959), among others.

Otherwise, G.G. Shvitau's Revoliutsiia i narodnoe khoziaistvo v Rossii (1917-1921), (Leningrad, 1921) remains useful for economic matters. Other items of interest include A. Verlugin's Avantiuristy grazhdanskoi voiny (Paris, 1921) and the memoirs of the Menshevik, F. Dan, Dva goda skitanii (1919-1921), (Berlin, 1922). On the anarchists, apart from the English editions of the works of "Voline" (V.M. Eikhenbaum) the Center has the Russian edition of Nestor Makhno's memoirs, P. Arshinov's Istoriia Makhnovskogo dvizheniia (1918-1921 qq.). (Berlin, 1923), G.P. Maximoff's, The Guillotine at Work (2 vols.; New York, 1975), and the very rare Bol'shevistskaia diktatura v svete anarkhizma. Desiat let sovetskoi vlasti (Paris, 1928).

The fate of many members of the liberal Kadet part is chronicled in N.I. Astrov, et al., Pamiati pogibshikh (Paris, 1929). V.L. Burtsev's Prestupleniia i nakazanie bol'shevikov (Paris, c. 1938) is a general indictment of the Soviet system while V.F. Martsinkovskii, Zapiski veruiushchego. Iz istorii religioznozo dvizheniia v Sovetskoii Rossii (1917-1923), (Prague, 1929) contains the information on the first concentration camps.



Regional sources can be divided into the Baltic and Northern, the Eastern, and the Southern fronts. The first is discussed in such general works as S.P. Melgunov, N.V. Chaikovskii v gody grazhdanskoi voiny (Paris, 1929) and V. Gorn, Grazhdanskaia voina na severo-zapade Rossii (Berlin, 1923). The White leader on the North-West Front is the subject of General - ot - infanterii Nikolai Nikolai Nikolaevich Iudenich (K piatidesiatiletнему iubileiu), (Paris, c. 1932). The actual campaigns are detailed in A.P. Rodzianko, Vospominaniia o Severo-Zapadnoi armii (Berlin, 1920), N.N. Ivanov, Oktiabr'skoe nastuplenie na Petrograd i prichiny neudachi pokhoda. Zapiski belago ofitsera (Finland, 1920), P.E. Shchagolev, ed., Iudenich pod Petrogradom iz belykh memuarov (Leningrad, 1927), Doblestnaia zashchita Petrograda v Oktiabre 1919 goda (Po materialam Polevogo Shtaba Revvoansoveta Respublika), (Moscow, 1921), and other works. In this connection K.V. Ozols, Memuary poslannika (Paris, 1938) are also useful.

The most studies campaigns of this period are undoubtedly those of Southern Russia and the Ukraine. In additon to the standard Soviet studies and the memoirs of the Whites' main commanders, Generals A.I. Denikin and P.N. Wrangel, the Center's library contains numerous other sources. Biographies of the White leaders include the J. Delage, Koutepoff, La Carriere Militaire, L'Exil - L'Enlevement (Paris, 1930), Gen. Miller, ed., General Kutepov. Sbornik Statei (Paris, 1934), A.A. von Lampe, ed., Glavnokomanduiushchii russkoi armiei Baron P.N. Vrangeli (Berlin, 1938), M. Bururaev, General Vrangeli (Los Angeles, 1972), and Khan Khadzhiev, Velikii Boiars (Belgrade, 1929). This last is a rare biography of General L.G. Kornilov and the Center's holdings contain an even scarcer study of the same figure in V. Sevskii's General Kornilov (Rostov, 1919). Also of great use for both this area and the civil war in general are the works of M.S. Margulies, (who was involved in much of the Whites' diplomacy); Ogennye gody:



Materialy i dokumenty po istorii grazhdanskoi voiny na Iuge Rossii (Berlin, 1923) and God interventsii (3 vols., 5 parts; Berlin, 1923). Other materials of note are the famous Dnevnik (Berlin, 1923) of M.G. Drozdovskii and the Vospominaniia Generala A.P. Bogaevskogo 1918 god. "Ledianoi pokhod" (New York, 1963). The latter is important for the role of the Don Cossacks, a topic also covered by General P. Krasnov and a number of other studies, including Colonel Dobrynin's Bor'ba s bol'shevizmon na iuge Rossii. Uchastie v bor'be Donskogo kazachestva. Fevral 1917 -- Mart 1920 (Ocherk), (Prague, 1921).

The legendary first or "ice" campaign of the Volunteer Army is naturally well-represented in the memoir literature. These are represented in the Center's holdings by such titles as L.V. Polovtsov, Rytsari ternovago ventsa (Prague, n.d.), B. Suvorin, Za Rodinoi. Geroicheskaia epokha Dobrovol'cheskoi Armii, 1917-1918 qq. (Paris, 1922), A. Suvorin and A. Poroshin, Pokhod Kornilova (2nd ed.; Rostov, c. 1919), R. Gul, Ledianoi pokhod (s Kornilovym), (Berlin, n.d.), M.A. Nesterovich-Berg, V bor'be s bol'shevikami. Vospominaniia (Paris, 1931), V. Leontovich, Pervye boi na Kubani. Vospominaniia (Munich, 1923), and so on. Events in the Ukraine are reflected in G.N. Leikhtenbergskii, Vospominaniia ob Ukraine, 1917-1918 (Berlin, 1921), A. Margolin, Ukraina i politika Antanta (Zapiski evreia i grazhdanina) (Berlin, c. 1921), E.G. von Val, K istoria belago dvizheniia. Deiatel'nost general-ad'iutant Shcherbacheva (Tallin, 1935), and VI. Maevskii, Povstantsy Ukrainy (1918-1919 q.q.), (Novyi Sad, n.d.), among others. The later events in the southern struggle are covered by a number of both Soviet and emigre volumes such as G. Pokrovskii, Denikinshchina: God politiki i ekonomiki na Kubani (1918-1919 q.q.), (Berlin, 1923), G. Venus, Voina i liudi: Semnadsat mesiatsev s drozdovtsami (2nd ed., Moscow-Leningrad, 1927), K.N. Sokolov, Pravlenie generala Denikina (Iz vospominanii), (Sophia, 1921), M. Rymshan, Reid Mamontova. Avgust-Sentiabr, 1919 q. (Moscow, 1926), Ia. A.

Slashchev - Krymskii, Trebuu suda obshchestva i glasnosti (Oborona i sdacha Kryma). Memuary i dokumenty (Constantinople, 1921), Nikolai Kovalev, Iuzhnaia kontrrevoliutsiia -- Vrangel (Zametki i materialy k istorii), (Kursk, 1925), V.K. Vitkovskii, V bor'be za Rossiю. Vospominaniia (n.p. 1963), M. Vinaver, Nashe pravitel'stvo (Krymskiiia vospominaniia. 1918-1919 qq.) (Paris, 1928), and so on. Other items, such as B.M. Kuznetsov, 1918 god v Dagestane (Grazhdanskaia voina), (New York, 1959) and N.N. Lishin, Na Kaspiiskom more. God beloi bor'by (Prague, 1938), touch on events in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The struggle on the Eastern Front and Siberia has received surprisingly little attention from Western scholars, despite the mass of materials available. These are well-represented in the Center's holdings. They contain all the basic sources, including E. Varneck's The Testimony of Kolchak and Other Siberian Materials (Stanford, 1935) and more recent basic Soviet writings of G. Kh. Eikhe, V.S. Poznanskii, and A.P. Nenarokov, collections of memoirs, such as L.M. Spirin, ed., Razgrom Kolchak (Moscow, 1969), and of documents, like V.P. Malyshev, ed., Oktiabr na Amur, 1917-1922 (Vladivostok, 1961). A representative sampling of earlier works includes M.N. Smirnov, Admiral Kolchak (Paris, 1930), V. Zensinov, ed., Gosudarstvennyi perevorot Admirala Kolchaka v Omske. 18 Noiabria, 1918 goda (Paris, 1919), Grazhdanskaia voina na Volge v 1918 q. Sbornik pervyi (Prague, n.d.), N. Ustrialov, V Bor'be za Rossiю (Harbin, 1920), volume II of G.K. Guins, Sibir. Soiuzniki i Kolchak, 1918-1920 (2 vols.; Peking, 1921), VI. Vilenskii (Sibiriakov); Die dusters Zeit der sibirischen Reaktion (Zurich, 1920), K.V. Sakharov, Belaia Sibir (Vnutrenniaia voina. 1918-1920 q.q.), (Munich, 1923), G.M. Semenov, O Sebe. Vospominaniia, mysli i vyvody (Harbin, 1938), and K. Noskov, Avantiura ili chernyi dlia russkikh belykh v Mongolii 1921-i god (Harbin, 1921). Other works deal with specific subjects. Among these are titles on the



Czechoslovak Legion, such as B. Shmeral, Chekho-Slovaki i Esery (Moscow, 1922), N. Karzhanskii (Kachanov), Chekho-Slovaki v Rossii (Moscow, 1918), N. Kudela, Rosskoe zoloto i Chekhi (Prague, 1924), A. Kotomkin, O Chekhoslovatskikh Legionerakh v Sibiri, 1918-1920: Vospominaniia i dokumenty (Paris, 1930), or those on destruction of the city of Nikolaevsk, like - A.I. Gutman (A. Gan), Gibel Nikolaevska na Amur (Berlin, 1924) and V. Ech, Ischeznuvshii gorod (Tragediia Nikolaevska N/A) (Vladivostok, 1920).

There is, naturally, a vast memoir literature on the Siberian Civil War. These include the diaries of civilians, like N. Ptashkina's Dnevnik, 1918-1920 (Paris, 1922), the reminiscences of foreigners such as E. Schuler's Weisse Garde gegen Rote Garde (Berlin, 1918) and G. Montandon's Deux ans chez Koltchak et chez les Bolcheviques (5 ed.; Paris, 1923), as well as those of White combattants. The latter include B.B. Filimonov's Belopovstantsy: khabarovskii pokhod zimy 1921-1922 godov (Shanghai, 1932), Na putakh k Uralu. Pokhod stepnykh polkov leto 1918 goda (Shanghai, 1934), and Konets belogo Primor'ia (Washington, 1971), V.A. Kislitsin's V ogne grazhdanskoi voiny (Harbin, 1936), P.P. Petrov's Ot Volgi do Tikhago Okeana v riadakh belykh (1918-1922 g.g.) (Riga, 1930), and E.K. Vishnevskii's Argonavty beloi mechty (Harbin, 1933), among many others.

### Journal Collection

As noted above, the Center receives most of the current Soviet historical journals, including Istoricheskia zapiski, Vestnik voennoi istorii: Nauchnye zapiski, and similar, occasional publications. In many cases holdings are extensive; those of the Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal, for instance, date from 1960. There are also a large number of general emigré journals, represented either by occasional numbers or full runs. These include Kontinent, Rossia, Vol'naia mysl, Mosty, Vozdushnye puti, and Vozrozhdenie. In the extensive runs of pre-1941 journals that are of especial interest to students of the revolution are Byloe, Volia Rossii and



Na chuzhoi storone.

The same is true of the library's collection of emigré military publications. Apart from occasional issues of the Voenno-istoricheskii vestnik (published in Paris from the mid-1950's to the mid-1970's) and the Cossack historical journal Rodinyi krai, this includes complete runs of Chasovoi (until mid-1968), Voennyi byl (1952-1974) and Pervopokhodnik (Los Angeles, 1971 onwards). There are also extensive, but incomplete series of Pereklichka, the journal of Kornilov's and Denikin's verterans; Nashi vesti, the publication of the Russkii Korpus; and of Vestnik pervopokhodnika. All these contain much material on the revolutionary period as do the three-volume pre-war Belyi arkhiv and the five-volume post-war Russian Emigré Archives. Other useful titles are the continuing Kadetskaia pereklichka (1971- ) and the complete set of the rare, mimeographed journal Kadety (1948-1950), published by Association of the 2nd Moscow Nicholas I Cadet Corps. There were a large number of mimeographed periodicals of this latter type, issued by various regimental veterans associations. Of these the Center has examples, and sometimes extensive runs, of those of the Finnish Guards, the Semenovskiy Guards, the 1st Guards Artillery Brigade, the 13th Erivan Life Grenadiers, and the Horse Guards.

Although necessarily brief, the above account gives a general idea of the nature of the library holdings of the Center. Any scholar wishing further information or help in particular areas may obtain this by writing to the Director at the address above. Although it is impossible to lend materials from the collection, whenever possible arrangements are made to put up visitors who wish to use these resources. In addition, the Center is now contemplating a limited microfilm program of some of the scarcer materials. Interested individuals or institutions should again contact the Director for further information or with specific requests. In this manner the Center will hopefully be able to serve the academic

community at large, while still promoting its own regional programs.

(Adapted from an article that originally appeared in the Sbornik of the Study Group on the Russian revolution, no.4, 1978 -Editor.)

SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN LIBRARY MATERIALS  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW: THE HUMANITIES

Paul Fletcher

Hugh G. Brennan, the first and for the twenty-five years of his service the only lecturer in Russian at Glasgow, took up his post in 1917. Three years later Russian was approved as an honours examination subject, but only in 1942 did it become possible to graduate in Russian alone. Slavonic and East European studies were considerably expanded in 1948-49 with the establishment of lectureships in Czech and Polish and of the Department of Soviet Institutions - originally and briefly a sub-department of modern history. Of the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, as it became in 1965, more will be said in a later article. At the Slavonic Department, Professor Peter Henry - who was appointed to the new Chair in 1974 - has in the current year a staff of seven lecturers (two of whom are on leave of absence), a part-time lecturer and a language assistant. Undergraduate courses are offered in comparative Slavonic philology, in Russian, Polish, Czech and Slovak language, literature and civilization, and now in Serbo-Croat; there are also postgraduate diploma courses in Slavonic languages and in Russian for social scientists. The departments of geography, modern history, music and politics, among others, have their own specialists in Russian and East European studies.

On the evidence of accession numbers, no Slavonic books were purchased for the University Library before 1949; and over the next fifteen years it received fewer of these than either of the two departments. The Slavonic Department's holdings were, and are, organized as three separate libraries: the Russian library's acquisitions now consist principally of second copies, but non-



duplicated additions to the Czechoslovak and Polish research collections continue as circumstances allow. The department has recently entered into an exchange agreement with Bratislava University, a condition of which is public access to the Czechoslovak collection. If the exchange (which is funded on this side by the British Council) develops as envisaged, new acquisitions will soon outnumber those of the past thirty years. For a small research department, Soviet Institutions received an exceptionally generous library grant so that material needed by its members could be acquired under their direction; and when Hayter Committee grants to the university began in the middle sixties, these were earmarked for the Institute and the Soviet and East European branch library. In consequence, what is primarily a social science library has always held the majority of Glasgow's Slavonic periodicals: in particular, it has almost the whole stock of Soviet literary journals, and continues to subscribe to most of those currently available through the export agency. Its Slavonic book acquisitions are independent of the main library, but an agreement on their subject scope, elaborated in writing in 1974 after being operated formally for several years, has done much to reduce unintended duplication. Minor exchanges among the libraries continue, but, now as in the past, the creation of a single main collection even of Russian materials in the humanities is prevented by lack of space.

Many valuable older works have been acquired by donation or bulk purchase from such private collections as those of G.A. Birkett - who succeeded Brennan as lecturer - Frederic Lamond, and James Wylie of Cambuslang. A generous donor of Soviet publications has been the Scotland-USSR Society.

#### Nineteenth and twentieth-century materials

Books in Slavonic languages within the responsibility of the

University Library's humanities and social science divisions probably amount to not much more than 10,000 volumes. Various calculations suggest that the rate of increase in recent years has been between 600 and 800. The number of serials, current and non-current, published in, or relating to, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was recently estimated at 300. Apart from the literary journals already mentioned, this figure excludes serials from the German Democratic Republic and those wholly devoted to natural science and technology.

Slavonic languages and literatures form one of rather more than fifty named divisions of the library's classification scheme. The class contains about 7500 volumes, of which more than three-quarters relate to Russian, and a hundred serial titles. Some of the more important items lacking from the Russian section - scholarly works on the language and standard editions of literary authors - are to be found at the Slavonic Department. The literature collection in particular is strong in recent Soviet regional publications and in West German monographs. In the two libraries taken together, the author best represented is Tolstoi, with the 1880 War and Peace, the Works of 1893-98, an incomplete set of the works proscribed in Russia, the Berlin edition of the posthumous works, the jubilee edition, and about 150 volumes of biographical and critical material. One of the few nineteenth-century rarities is a first complete edition of Anna Karenina; others are a first edition of A hero of our time (lacking the author's portrait) and the 1855 Dead souls. Since literature and literary studies of the period between the wars were not acquired currently, the stock consists largely of collected editions, reissues and facsimile reprints. The writings of some emigrés are a small exception. Several of Shmelev's and Zaitsev's publications, and three of Remizov's, are held in copies inscribed by the authors to Natalia Ivanovna and Nikolai



Karlovich Kul'man.

The Polish collection (600 volumes) is smaller, and the Czech (200 volumes) much smaller, than the corresponding departmental collections, which have, on the whole, been formed with more care. Bulgarian works of literature and literary history were actively acquired only for a short time around 1960; until very recently the same could have been said of Serbo-Croatian.

The Slavonic class is supplemented by materials chiefly in Russian on language and literature in general, including the art and practice of translation, on journalism and the periodical press, and on the theatre.

The only other East European languages for which the open shelves offer more than a handful of casual acquisitions are Lithuanian, with about fifty volumes, and Latvian. The library of the Belgian philologist Henri Bourgeois, donated before the Second World War but still only partly catalogued, contains material of the period before 1914 in numerous languages and dialects of the area, notably Albanian, Estonian and Serbo-Croatian. This will not be dispersed. Also of linguistic interest is a group of scriptural translations published by the London, Berlin and St Petersburg Bible societies: Estonian (1817), Lower Lusatian (1822-24) and others.

The Russian and East European divisions of the History class contain about 2000 volumes, but an unknown number remain to be added from the pressmarked sequence. Some effort has been made to acquire less common items on the Decembrists and the Siberian exile system, though most of the material on the later history of the revolutionary movement is in the branch library. In fine art the library's specialities relevant to this bulletin are Russian architecture, particularly in traditional styles, and Russian painting of the Middle Ages and the sixty years around 1900.

Smaller Slavonic collections exist on music, non-Marxist philosophy, theology, and the Russian Church and Russian dissent. Apart from bibliographies and other reference works, the catalogue hall houses books and periodicals on the history of printing, book distribution, libraries and manuscript repositories.

### The Slavonic Department

The Russian departmental library contains more than 5000 books and pamphlets, many of them duplicates and multiple sets but others, as already noted, filling important lacunae in the main library's collections. The Czechoslovak library has perhaps 1400 volumes, chiefly of the period before 1949, including many scarce older works in the fields of language, literature, and general and intellectual history. Some of the more substantial are listed below. The Polish library, with about 1200 volumes and thirty serials, is much more strongly biased towards language and literature, only a quarter of its footage being assigned to other subjects.

### Pre-1800 materials

The 72 known eighteenth-century Russian and Church Slavonic publications in the University Library's department of special collections have already been surveyed by Professor Drage in Solanus no.13. It is worth adding the information (which we owe to Mr. J.S.G. Simmons) that one of the service books, the *Hirmologion* of 1770, was first recorded only in 1958, at the National Library of the Ukraine. The department holds eight other Slavonic items of the same or earlier centuries. The oldest of the printed books is a copy of the Czech Kralice Bible of 1596; the others are an edition in two volumes (Brzeg, 1768) of the Gdansk Bible used by the Polish Reformed Church, and four Roman Catholic works in Croatian from the Bourgeois Collection. The remaining items are manuscripts, nos 316 and 521 in the printed catalogue of the Hungarian collection: the first a Latin-



Russian word list of 391 leaves, the second consisting of a century of proverbs in Russian and German preceded by a Russian-English vocabulary -in all 114 leaves.

Some of the library's early Slavica, including at least one folio, have been lost since the general catalogue was published in 1791, but among works that remain or have subsequently been acquired are Sigismund von Herberstein's Rerum moscoviticarum commentarii (1556), Russia seu Moscovia idemque Tartaria (1630), the Historia hussitarum of Johannes Cochlaeus (1549), and the Respublica (1642) compiled by Stanisław Krzysztanowicz. Again from eighteenth-century Russia, there are the Academy's Atlas russicus (two copies) and a set of its Commentarii and succeeding periodicals. A third Hunterian manuscript (no. 308) is a German translation, made by Swedish prisoners of war in Siberia, of Abu 'l-Ghazi's history of the Tartars. This, one of the earliest copies, had belonged to Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer, who resided at St Petersburg from 1725 until his death in 1738. Several of Bayer's manuscripts on oriental also form part of the collection.

### Acquisitions

The University Library's book fund is not formally allocated to subject areas. Book selection is primarily the responsibility of academic staff, though for Russian acquisitions library initiatives are more important than for most others. New periodical subscriptions require the approval of the Library Committee: recent recommendations have not been approved unless the academic department concerned has been able to suggest more than equivalent savings. The library maintains no regular book (as opposed to periodical) exchanges with East European institutions, but recent price rises have made it necessary to consider their feasibility. Current Soviet books are purchased mainly from Paris and Germany.

## Cataloguing

The Anglo-American rules for choice of entry and heading, except for those applying to serials issued by corporate bodies, were adopted more or less unchanged at the time of their publication. All serials are entered under title, or, if it is lacking, under a supplied title followed by the name of the issuing body. The rules for description and for added entries were adopted with some modifications, and have since been simplified further. For works printed in Cyrillic the whole of the entry is transliterated according to a local system, of which some Russian specimens are given in the appended select list of holdings. The library was one of the original members of the Scottish Libraries' Cooperative Automation Project (SCOLCAP): when it begins to draw on and contribute to SCOLCAP's catalogue records, a change to Library of Congress transliteration will be necessary.

The classification superficially resembles the Garside scheme for University College, London, but the resemblance goes no further than notation. In history, language and literature the schedules are those of the Library of Congress, with little expansion or structural alteration. In the Slavonic class the Russian Church Slavonic and analogous divisions have been discarded, and the others rearranged. Works on subjects other than western languages, literature and the arts are classified by the appropriate subject specialists according to LC classmarks or notes of contents supplied by the cataloguer.

There is a union catalogue of departmental libraries, but until 1977 only a small proportion of Slavonic departmental holdings appeared in it. During 1977-78 the departmental collections were largely recatalogued and classified with the aid of a grant from the Manpower Services Commission. The opportunity was taken to apply the Library of Congress transliteration scheme to these.



The departmental holdings are being reported to the Slavonic Union Catalogue and the Scottish Central Library. Slavonic items catalogued for the main library have been reported since 1961.

### Publications

An annotated list of reference works for Slavonic and East European studies was compiled in 1977. A handlist of pre-1800 Slavonic publications in the University Library is in preparation.

### Selected Slavonic holdings

D Department of Slavonic Languages  
\* Imperfect set

BUNIN, I.A. Sobraniye sochineniy. Berlin, 1934-39.  
12v. in 7.

DOSTOEVSKY, F.M. Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy. Izd. 6  
(yubileynoye). SPb, 1906. 14v.

GRABAR', I.E., and others. Istoriya russkogo iskusstva.  
T. 1-3, 5-6. Moscow, 1910-/15?/. Vol.4 never  
completed.

Pesni, sobrannyya P.N. Rybnikovym. T. 1-3. Moscow,  
Petrozavodsk, 1861-64.

RUSSIA. Treaties, etc. Sobraniye traktatov i konventsiiy,  
zaklyuchennykh Rossiyei s inostrannymi derzhavami.  
Recueil des traités et conventions conclus par la Russie  
avec les puissances étrangères; publié ... par F.  
Martens. SPb, 1874-1909. 15v.

Russkiye portrety XVIII i XIX vv.; izdaniye Velikago  
Knyazya Nikolaya Mikhaylovicha. SPb, 1905-09.  
5v. in 11.

Sobraniye gosudarstvennykh gramot i dogorov, khranyashchikhsya  
v Gosudarstvennoy kollegii inostrannykh del. V. 2-5.  
SPb, 1822-94.

Literaturnoye nasledstvo. 1- Moscow, 1931-

Put': organ russkoy religioznoy mysli. Nos. 1-61. Paris,  
1925-40.

Russky filologichesky vestnik. T. /1/-78. Warsaw, 1879-  
1918. /Microfilm/

D Sovremennyya zapiski. 1-21. Paris, 1920-43. \*Novy  
zhurnal. 2- New York, 1942-

- Trudy Otdela drevne-russkoy literatury, Institut russkoy literatury, Akademiya nauk SSSR. 1- Leningrad, 1934-  
Yezhegodnik Moskovskogo khudozhestvennogo teatra. 1943-53/  
58. Moscow, 1945-61. Set lacks 1944, t.2; 1945, t.2.
- D Česká politika; napsali: K. Henner /and others/; redigoval  
Zd. V. Tobolka. Prague, 1906-13. 5v. in 6.
- D České dějiny. Prague, 1912-66. 3v. in 16. Set lacks  
v.2, pt 5.
- D JUNGSMANN, J. Slovník česko-německý. Prague, 1835-39. 5v.
- D Literatura česká devatenáctého století; napsali: Josef  
Hanuš /and others/. Prague, 1902-07. 3v. in 4.
- D PALACKÝ, Fr. Dějiny národu českého v Čechách a v Moravě.  
Prague, 1936-38. 6v.
- D TOMEK, V.V. Dějepis města Prahy. Prague, 1855-1901.
- D \*Časopis Národního musea. Roč. 24-110. Prague, 1850-1936.  
Title varied.
- Český lid. 1-4, 6-23. Prague, 1892-1914.
- Listy filologické a paedagogické. Roč. 1-26. Prague,  
1874-99. \*Listy filologické. Roč. 26- Prague,  
1900-
- \*Naše doba. Roč. 1 - roč. 52, čís. 5. Prague, 1894-1946.
- KORZON, T. Wewnętrzne dzieje Polski za Stanisława Augusta.  
(1764-1794). Wyd. 2. Krakow, 1897-98. 6v.
- D KRASINSKI, Z. Pisma. Wyd. jubileuszowe. Krakow, 1912.  
8v. in 9.
- Zbiór pamiątek historycznych o dawnej Polsce; ... przez  
J.U. Niemcewicza. Wyd. nowe. Leipzig, 1838-40.  
5v. /Bourgeois Collection./
- Język polski. Rocz. 6- Krakow, 1921-
- Južnoslovenski filolog. Knj. 2- Belgrade, 1921-



Resources for Soviet, East European and Slavonic studies in  
British libraries

The Slavonic and East European Group of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL-SEEG) has recently undertaken to compile a guide to British library resources for the study of Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. This will be published by Mansell/Information Publishing Ltd in 1980 or 1981. It will supersede the Directory of libraries and special collections on Eastern Europe and the USSR, also compiled by SCONUL-SEEG and published in 1971.

The compilers are anxious to take note of all library holdings of relevant material, however limited or specialised; and they wish to make a special effort to locate material which is little-known, and/or which is housed in libraries that might not be expected to specialise in Slavonic or East European studies. They are also concerned that the description given to each collection should be as useful as possible for those conducting research in the field.

With these ends in view, the compilers would be greatly helped in their work by any notes drawing their attention to material which you would feel to be worth inclusion. Notes or comments on the holdings of even the better-known collections, with which you have personally worked, will also be welcomed as helping us to give a balanced picture of what is available. Please write to:

Dr. Gregory Walker  
Slavonic Section  
· Bodleian Library  
Oxford (tel. 0865 44675 ext 244)

### Macartney collection at Lancaster

Mr Carlile Aylmer Macartney, the distinguished historian of the Habsburg Empire and Danube basin, has left in his will all the books in his library on Central and Eastern Europe to the Department of Central and South-Eastern European Studies at Lancaster University.

Professor Zbynek Zeman, head of the department, said the Macartney collection of 1,100 volumes would add a valuable dimension to the department's extensive and unique collection of books, periodicals and research documents.

'The collection, which has already been deposited in the University Library, contains books in six languages and many rare volumes. The collection will be of immense importance to research students of the Habsburg Empire, Hungary, and the Danube basin', said Professor Zeman.

Mr Macartney died on 18 June, 1978, at the age of 83. He was a Fellow of the British Academy, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1936-65, and Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Edinburgh University from 1951 to 1957. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Lancaster University in 1977. The Department of Central and South-Eastern Studies runs an open competition for the Macartney essay prize in Hungarian history.

Between the appearance in 1926 of his first book, The social revolution in Austria and his last book, The Habsburg Empire 1790-1918, in 1969, Mr Macartney published several studies, mainly of Hungarian history. All of them threw fresh light on the less known aspects of European history and many of them have become standard works on the subject.

(From a Lancaster University press release)



Horak, Stephan M. Russia, the USSR, and Eastern Europe: a bibliographic guide to English language publications, 1964-74; edited by R. Neiswender. Littleton: Libraries Unlimited, 1978. 488pp. £14.25.

No detailed survey of English studies has appeared since Paul Horecky's Russia and the Soviet Union: a bibliographic guide to Western publications (1965) and his companion volumes to East Central Europe (1969) and Southeastern Europe (1969). The present compilation was designed therefore, as the author points out in his introduction, 'to update selective bibliographical coverage of these areas in the social sciences and humanities by bringing together an annotated listing of significant titles published from 1964 to 1974'.

The bibliography has three major divisions: part one covers general works on the USSR and Eastern Europe; part two deals with Russia and the Soviet Union; part three - the individual countries of Eastern Europe. Entries are arranged by subject within each country. There are author/title and subject indexes. A total of 1,611 monographs are listed. Journal articles and dissertations are excluded. All entries are accompanied by critical annotations, excerpted from reviews published in major US and British Slavonic journals (-over 50 of the annotations were, in fact, taken from the Slavic review). Where no published reviews were found, the compiler has supplied his own annotations.

It must be stressed that the bibliography is only selective. In the section on Yugoslav history, for example, a cursory glance revealed the omission of seven monograph titles including S.K. Pavlowitch's Yugoslavia (1971), a study which deserves a mention. Whether the fact that it was not reviewed in the Slavic review has any bearing upon the matter I do not know.

Nevertheless this bibliography is to be welcomed. It provides in a single volume a nucleus of English language studies published during the period stated together with critical reviews. The volume is attractively produced and not too expensive. It already occupies a place next to Horecky's volumes on the bibliography shelves at Nottingham University Library, a pattern which I am sure will be repeated at many libraries with an interest in Soviet and East European studies.

Garth M. Terry  
Nottingham

Walker, Gregory. Soviet book publishing policy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978. 164pp. £7.50

Gregory Walker's book is a description of current publishing practice in the USSR, dealing with matters of Party and state control, the organisation of publishing houses, printing and the the book trade and the position of the author, seeking throughout to trace the effect of policy and planning, and deliberately avoiding any historical account. It is heavy reading, but the author's thoroughness and clarity of thought reward the reader who keeps going.

The 200 or so main publishing houses are controlled by the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade (SCP). This body allocates paper, fixes prices, vets new books and, in general, reviews the quality and quantity of publishing in each subject field. Thus, in the period 1975-80 SCP allocated all extra paper produced at its disposal to increased fiction publishing (an indication of the growing strength of public demand?) The shortage of paper seems to be a continual bugbear; many more copies of books could be sold, poorly advertised though they are. (Perhaps the author could have written more on how Soviet readers get to know about new books.) Only 2% of all



copies published in 1970 remained unsold by September 1972.

The small number of main publishing houses and their strong tendency towards specialisation (thus Politizdat, controlled by the Party, has a monopoly of Party histories, Marxism-Leninism and political economy) gives the author few choices, although once his manuscript has been accepted he has clearly defined rights at law. In the 1970's, the Party's Department of Propaganda, which decides who may issue printed matter, has been trying to reduce the number of smaller publishing outlets.

One effect of the USSR's signing of the Universal Copyright Declaration in 1973 has been to reduce the number of foreign books translated in the USSR (presumably because of the need to pay fees abroad). Another has been the formation of VAAP (Vsesoyuznoe agentstvo po avtorskim pravam) which handles all foreign editions of Soviet books and vice-versa and is prominent in discussions with Western publishers.

Soviet publishing is big business: in 1970 it made 120 million roubles profit for the state. (An amusing sidelight is the claim that Politizdat and the Pravdas provide up to a third of the Party's income). This book has been long overdue.

Paul Valois

Leeds

Terry, Garth M.     East European languages and literature: a subject and name index to articles in English-Language journals, 1900-1977.     Oxford:     Clio Press, 1978.     275pp..     £25.00.

Mr. Terry's Index is an expanded and at the same time simplified version of his do-it-yourself Index published by himself in 1976 from the University Library, Nottingham. This prototype was designed to facilitate the use of the Slavonic journals held by that library, particularly by staff and students of Nottingham's Department of Slavonic Studies. It is good to have this useful Index finally in hard covers, even if it has been produced by offset litho direct from typescript.

Mr. Terry lists almost 10,000 articles from more than 800 journals. One should not be impressed by the figure of 10,000. As far as Russian literature is concerned, it is a figure of paucity, not of abundance. Most has been written on the major figures, with Tolstoy clearly in the lead. The figure is distorted by what has been written on Pasternak's Dr Zhivago, particularly during the years 1958 to 1960, and on Solzhenitsyn. But, to take an example from the non-sensational mainstream, a mere ten articles on Alexander Ostrovsky were published in the period 1927 to 1972. In general, little has been written in English on Russian literature (and even less on Czech or Polish literature, say) and, on the evidence of the Index, there are vast areas still for research. The figure of 10,000 would have been greater, of course, if Mr. Terry's criteria of compilation had extended to essays or chapters in collections or Festschriften. But his brief was to stick to journals.

In his introduction Mr Terry says his index is intended for the multiple audience of librarian, teacher, researcher and student. All the journals indexed are in English and are published in the main in Great Britain and North America. He has deliberately



omitted journals published in English in Eastern Europe so as, among other reasons, "to present a picture of Western, i.e. non East European, scholarship and thought in the Slavonic field". It seems an odd definition of the word "Western". Yet he does include articles written in French where they have appeared in bilingual Canadian journals. He also includes articles by East European critics, e.g. Viktor Shklovsky, V.V. Yermilov, where they have been translated into English and published in English-language journals. Articles on Albania, East Germany and Greece are also not indexed.

Although basically an index to the languages and literatures of Eastern European countries, closely allied subjects, e.g. theatre, are indexed, as well as subjects, e.g. cinema, samizdat, which might contain something of interest to the language or literature specialist.

Entries are arranged alphabetically and each entry is numbered, but within a heading entries are listed chronologically. Thus the latest work on a subject appears last. This arrangement does have its drawback, although it is a slight one. If the user is looking for a particular author under a large total entry, e.g. the Tolstoy section mentioned earlier, he needs first to consult the name index.

I find the Index particularly useful, even stimulating, for general subjects (the ones I never know under what heading to put in my own working bibliography) and for items in out-of-the-way - for the Slavonic specialist, that is - places. I am delighted to find Sean O'Faolain on War and Peace in the Yale Review in 1940 and Edmund Wilson's contributions on Russian literature to the New Yorker, although not all Wilson's work that appeared originally in journals (cf. his A Window on Russia of 1972) has found its way into the Index. Arnold Bennett is missing completely, but some of the work of some of his contemporary writers is included.

But not for me to point out to Mr. Terry what is not there, when he knows better than I.

There is one small question I should like to ask, however. Why, in the section on Pushkin, is there one entry under The golden cockerel and another (different) one under Skazka o zolotom petushke?

The Index incorporates librarians' thinking on typography and titling. As a result we get, under Chekhov, strange works called The cherry orchard, The seagull and The three sisters. The last looks distinctly unlike what we have come to love as The Three Sisters. I suppose we non-librarians shall have to get used to this mania for lower case and for giving the definite article an unwarranted prominence in a title.

I mentioned earlier that the Index could even be stimulating. To see the serried ranks of titles does make you determined to read more. As a goad and reproach the Index clearly has a pedagogical function.

C.A. Johnson,  
Leeds University.





